

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 1 of 1936 (Ex. Sess.)

421.62 Recovery of improperly paid benefits.

Sec. 62. (a) If the unemployment agency determines that a person has obtained benefits to which that person is not entitled, or a subsequent determination by the agency or a decision of an appellate authority reverses a prior qualification for benefits, the agency may recover a sum equal to the amount received plus interest by 1 or more of the following methods: deduction from benefits or wages payable to the individual, payment by the individual in cash, or deduction from a tax refund payable to the individual as provided under section 30a of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.30a. Deduction from benefits or wages payable to the individual is limited to not more than 50% of each payment due the claimant. The unemployment agency shall issue a determination requiring restitution within 3 years after the date of finality of a determination, redetermination, or decision reversing a previous finding of benefit entitlement. The unemployment agency shall not initiate administrative or court action to recover improperly paid benefits from an individual more than 3 years after the date that the last determination, redetermination, or decision establishing restitution is final. The unemployment agency shall issue a determination on an issue within 3 years from the date the claimant first received benefits in the benefit year in which the issue arose, or in the case of an issue of intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information in violation of section 54(a) or (b) or sections 54a to 54c, within 6 years after the receipt of the improperly paid benefits unless the unemployment agency filed a civil action in a court within the 3-year or 6-year period; the individual made an intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information to obtain the benefits; or the unemployment agency issued a determination requiring restitution within the 3-year or 6-year period. Except in a case of an intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information, the unemployment agency shall waive recovery of an improperly paid benefit if the payment was not the fault of the individual and if repayment would be contrary to equity and good conscience and shall waive any interest. If the agency or an appellate authority waives collection of restitution and interest, except as provided in subdivision (ii), the waiver is prospective and does not apply to restitution and interest payments already made by the individual. As used in this subsection, "contrary to equity and good conscience" means any of the following:

(i) The claimant provided incorrect wage information without the intent to misrepresent, and the employer provided either no wage information upon request or provided inaccurate wage information that resulted in the overpayment.

(ii) The claimant's disposable household income, exclusive of social welfare benefits, is at or below the annual update of the poverty guidelines most recently published in the federal register by the United States department of health and human services under the authority of 42 USC 9902(2), and the claimant has applied for a waiver under this subsection. A waiver granted under the conditions described in this subdivision applies from the date the application is filed.

(iii) The improper payments resulted from an administrative or clerical error by the unemployment agency. A requirement to repay benefits as the result of a change in judgment at any level of administrative adjudication or court decision concerning the facts or application of law to a claim adjudication is not an administrative or clerical error for purposes of this subdivision.

(b) For benefit years beginning on or after October 1, 2000, if the unemployment agency determines that a person has intentionally made a false statement or misrepresentation or has concealed material information to obtain benefits, whether or not the person obtains benefits by or because of the intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information, the person shall, in addition to any other applicable interest and penalties, have his or her rights to benefits for the benefit year in which the act occurred canceled as of the date the claimant made the false statement or misrepresentation or concealed material information, and wages used to establish that benefit year shall not be used to establish another benefit year. A chargeable employer may protest a claim filed after October 1, 2014 to establish a successive benefit year under section 46(c), if there was a determination by the unemployment agency or decision of a court or administrative tribunal finding that the claimant made a false statement, made a misrepresentation, or concealed material information related to his or her report of earnings for a preceding benefit year claim. If a protest is made, any unreported earnings from the preceding benefit year that were falsely stated, misrepresented, or concealed shall not be used to establish a benefit year for a successive claim. Before receiving benefits in a benefit year established within 4 years after cancellation of rights to benefits under this subsection, the individual, in addition to making the restitution of benefits established under subsection (a), may be liable for an additional amount as otherwise determined by the unemployment agency under this act, which may be paid by cash, deduction from benefits, or deduction from a tax refund. The individual is liable

for any fee the federal government imposes with respect to instituting a deduction from a federal tax refund. Restitution resulting from the intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information is not subject to the 50% limitation provided in subsection (a).

(c) Any determination made by the unemployment agency under this section is final unless an application for a redetermination is filed in accordance with section 32a.

(d) The unemployment agency shall take the action necessary to recover all benefits improperly obtained or paid under this act, and to enforce all interest and penalties under subsection (b). The unemployment agency may conduct an amnesty program for a designated period under which penalties and interest assessed against an individual owing restitution for improperly paid benefits may be waived if the individual pays the full amount of restitution owing within the period specified by the agency.

(e) Interest recovered under this section shall be deposited in the contingent fund.

History: Add. 1939, Act 324, Imd. Eff. June 22, 1939;—Am. 1941, Act 364, Imd. Eff. July 1, 1941;—Am. 1947, Act 360, Imd. Eff. July 8, 1947;—CL 1948, 421.62;—Am. 1955, Act 281, Eff. July 15, 1955;—Am. 1965, Act 281, Eff. Sept. 5, 1965;—Am. 1967, Act 254, Imd. Eff. July 19, 1967;—Am. 1970, Act 14, Imd. Eff. Apr. 14, 1970;—Am. 1974, Act 104, Eff. June 9, 1974;—Am. 1975, Act 272, Imd. Eff. Nov. 14, 1975;—Am. 1977, Act 133, Imd. Eff. Oct. 28, 1977;—Am. 1980, Act 404, Imd. Eff. Jan. 8, 1981;—Am. 1983, Act 164, Imd. Eff. July 24, 1983;—Am. 1991, Act 3, Eff. Apr. 1, 1992;—Am. 1994, Act 162, Imd. Eff. June 17, 1994;—Am. 1995, Act 125, Imd. Eff. June 30, 1995;—Am. 2011, Act 14, Imd. Eff. Mar. 29, 2011;—Am. 2011, Act 269, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2011;—Am. 2013, Act 147, Imd. Eff. Oct. 29, 2013.